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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Machinery Department,
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Phone 27.

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INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 27½ lbs. net.
In Bags 50 lbs. net.
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FIRST CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 14, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
sizing 11" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 15 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 15 "
NIGHT CARS.	
5.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	5.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
10.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1184)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
Yau Tei	7.50	8.30	8.50	3.50	4.30	4.50	5.30
Shum Chien	8.00	8.40	9.00	4.00	4.40	4.60	5.40
Shing Mun	8.10	8.50	9.10	4.10	4.50	4.70	5.50
Yau Tei	8.20	9.00	9.20	4.20	5.00	5.20	6.00
Yau Tei	8.30	9.10	9.30	4.30	5.10	5.30	6.10
Yau Tei	8.40	9.20	9.40	4.40	5.20	5.40	6.20
Yau Tei	8.50	9.30	9.50	4.50	5.30	5.50	6.30
Yau Tei	9.00	9.40	10.00	5.00	5.40	5.60	6.40
Yau Tei	9.10	9.50	10.10	5.10	5.50	5.70	6.50
Yau Tei	9.20	10.00	10.20	5.20	6.00	5.80	7.00
Yau Tei	9.30	10.10	10.30	5.30	6.10	5.90	7.10
Yau Tei	9.40	10.20	10.40	5.40	6.20	6.00	7.20
Yau Tei	9.50	10.30	10.50	5.50	6.30	6.10	7.30
Yau Tei	10.00	10.40	11.00	6.00	6.40	6.20	7.40
Yau Tei	10.10	10.50	11.10	6.10	6.50	6.30	7.50
Yau Tei	10.20	11.00	11.20	6.20	7.00	6.40	7.60
Yau Tei	10.30	11.10	11.30	6.30	7.10	6.50	7.70
Yau Tei	10.40	11.20	11.40	6.40	7.20	6.60	7.80
Yau Tei	10.50	11.30	11.50	6.50	7.30	6.70	7.90
Yau Tei	11.00	11.40	12.00	7.00	7.40	6.80	8.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.
Tai Ferry										
...	11.8	8.55	7.55	0.15	10.11	1.11	1.35	2.55	4.05	4.55
KOWTUN	...	8.50	7.50	0.30	10.22	1.22	1.48	2.50	4.18	4.40
Tung Moon	dep.	9.41	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50	4.18	4.40
Yau Tei	...	9.40	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50	4.18	4.40
Shum Chien	...	9.41	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50	4.18	4.40
Yau Tei	...	9.41	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50	4.18	4.40
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Yau Tei	...	9.41	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50	4.18	4.40
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Yau Tei	...	9.41	0.25	10.33	1.33	1.22	1.22	2.50		

ENTERTAINMENT.

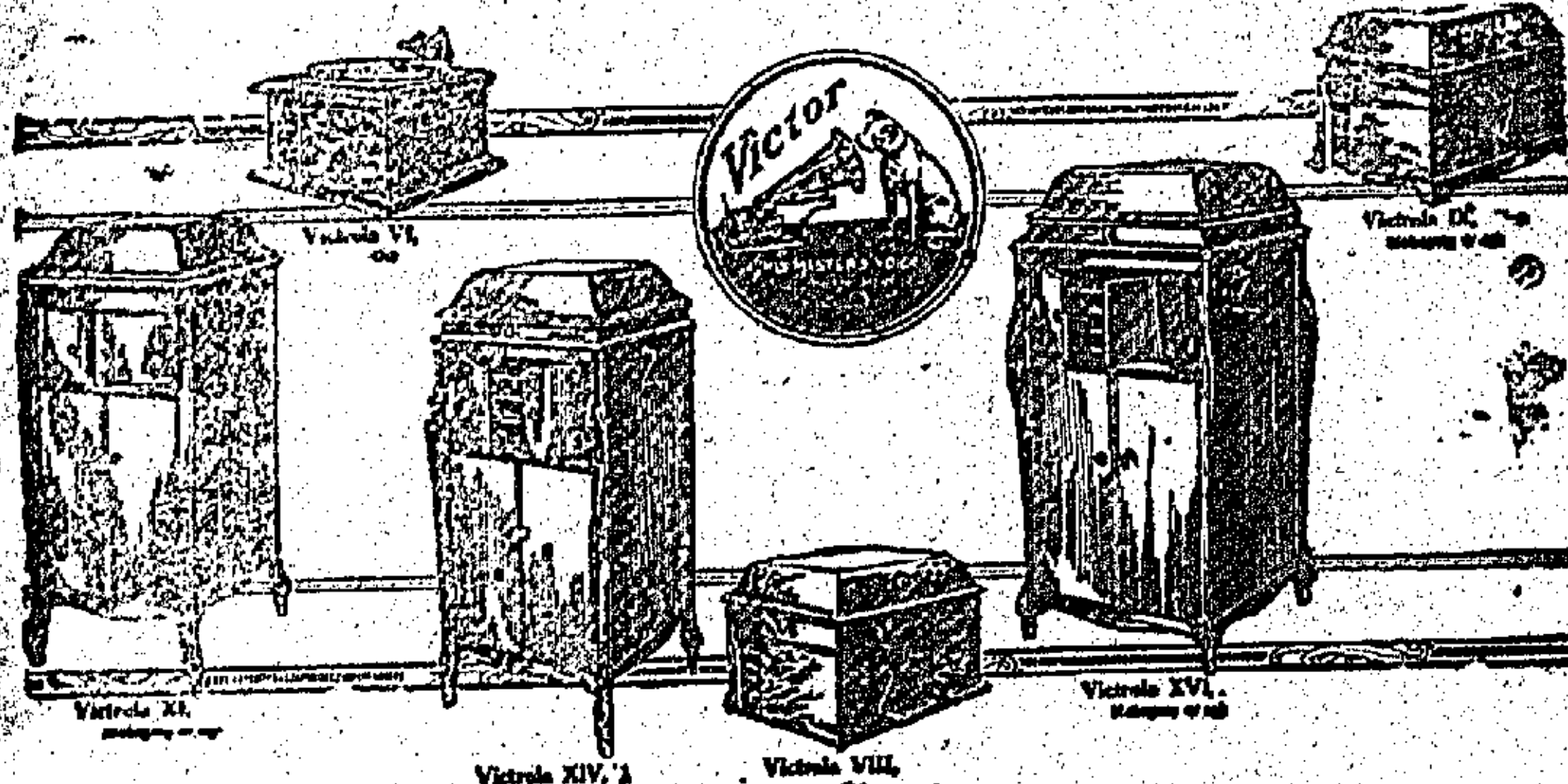
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U.S. MAIL LINE.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SS.	SAILED FROM HONGKONG	at Noon.	May
"ECUADOR"	...	...	2nd.
"VENEZUELA"	...	...	10th.
"COLOMBIA"	...	...	17th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Light and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Galleys, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chamber Road Telephone 141.

REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH SHIPS.

MR. BALFOUR'S JUSTIFICATION.

The correspondence with the Netherlands Government regarding the requisitioning by his Majesty's Government of British-owned or chiefly British-owned ships under neutral flags has been published as a Parliamentary White Paper. M. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, in protesting against the requisitioning of certain vessels under the Dutch flag, claimed that it was "the flag alone and not the owner which counts in determining the place that the vessel occupies as a subject of international law."

Mr. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, in the course of his reply, states:—

The right of a belligerent to requisition neutral property, and especially neutral ships, in certain circumstances is admitted by M. Loudon, and is, of course, so well established that it cannot be contested. M. Loudon appears to doubt, however, whether the circumstances of the present case are such as to justify the exercise of this right. I cannot believe that such a contention could be substantiated. The fact that the continuous supply of seaborne materials which are essential to the conduct of the war is vital in the military interests of this country will hardly be disputed, and if confirmation of it be needed, it is only necessary to look at the repeated statements of the German authorities—which indicate that their only hope of success now rests not on the efforts of their military forces on land but on the cutting of the overseas communications of this country by the illegal and inhumane action of submarines. If the right to requisition neutral shipping is not to be used in such circumstances it is not easy to imagine conditions in which it would be held to apply.

In this case it will be noted that the vessels requisitioned are, in fact, owned and controlled by British interests, but have till now been deprived of the right of self-defence by reason of their having been placed in peace time under the Netherlands flag. It will be seen, however, from what has been said above that his Majesty's Government do not base their right to requisition these ships upon the fact of their being actually British-owned or controlled; and, therefore, I think it unnecessary to discuss M. Loudon's contention that a belligerent is not entitled to look beyond the flag in order to ascertain the actual ownership of a nominally neutral vessel.

THE REQUEST FOR RESTORATION.

M. Loudon concludes his note with a request that the requisitioning of these vessels should be cancelled. This request is admittedly not put forward on behalf of their actual owners, who have no desire that this course should be adopted. Apart from all other considerations, his Majesty's Government feel that they would be unjustified in acceding to it, and thereby depriving these vessels of the additional security which they now derive from the being armed. One of the ships in question has, since she was requisitioned, already saved herself on one occasion from being sunk by the use of the armament which she now carries. M. Loudon suggests that this additional security would only exist when the vessels were within the so-called "danger zone," but this suggestion does not appear to be supported by the facts as to the action of enemy submarines. Several cases have been reported where German submarines have sunk neutral vessels outside the German-declared danger zone, and, indeed, no German assurance as to immunity from the predatory activity of their submarines in specified circumstances can be allowed to deserve any confidence. His Majesty's Government have, moreover, received information, since these vessels were requisitioned, which shows that the German authorities intend to seize or sink all British-owned vessels, regardless of the flag which they fly, and that vessels are to be boarded whenever possible in order to ascertain whether there is any British interest in them. M. Loudon's request is put forward on the ground that the requisitioning of these vessels has deprived the people of the Netherlands of tonnage which is required for the supplying of the country. His Majesty's Government would sincerely regret it if their action were to cause the Netherlands Government inconvenience in this respect; but, as you are aware, negotiations are proceeding with the object, among others, of ensuring to the Netherlands a sufficient supply of tonnage for the requirements of the country; and should these negotiations be successful, as his Majesty's Government have every hope they will be, the requisitioning of these vessels will in no way affect adversely the interests of the Netherlands.

THE RIGHTS OF GERMANY'S ENEMIES.

Moreover, it is right to point out that the German method of submarine warfare have resulted in the destruction of Dutch shipping and consequent damage to Dutch mercantile marine interests incomparably greater than that caused by the requisitioning, of which complaint is now made. This lawless invasion by Germany of the sovereign rights of the Netherlands Government has been carried out as part of an avowed plan, so to reduce the amount of world-shipping as to put severe economic pressure on the enemies of Germany and force them to accept peace on her terms. Doubtless, the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to export silver coins to the value of \$30. Inspector Kent said defendant was arrested while going on board a steamer for Canton.

Defendant said he was ignorant of the regulations, as this was his first visit to the Colony.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$5 and ordered him to change the silver into notes.

AN INTELLIGENT POLICEMAN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a jacket.

Inspector Sim said the complainant left his coat out to dry on Wednesday, and while he was attending to some other work it was stolen. About an hour later an Indian constable met the defendant in Kennedy Road carrying a wet jacket. He questioned defendant, who said the jacket belonged to him and that it got wet through perspiration. The constable felt the defendant's singlet and, finding it dry, arrested defendant, who tried to run away.

Defendant said complainant and another man charged him out of spite.

A witness for the defence stated that while he and defendant were going to North Point the Indian constable met them on the road and arrested defendant.

Inspector Sim said a constable would not arrest a man without a reason.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries, fixing bail at \$10.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of five taels of prepared opium.

R. O. Lanigan said the opium was found concealed in two empty soap cartons which defendant carried as he was landing from a Macao steamer.

Defendant said that he was unaware that he was breaking the law when he brought the opium into the Colony. The opium was purchased at Macao.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$400, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 20 taels of opium.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant, who said he brought the opium from Annam.

R. O. Lanigan said defendant was arrested in Connaught Road Central on Wednesday, and the opium was found in a specially-made jacket which defendant was wearing at the time.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,500, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

The Government have protested against the German proceedings; but their protests have been ignored, the sinking of Dutch vessels continues, and the Netherlands Government have felt themselves unable to carry their protest further. The result is that, by trampling on the sovereignty of the Netherlands, the German Government have been enabled to carry on their belligerent policy.

What, then, are the rights of Germany's enemies? Suppose that, instead of destroying Dutch property at sea, the Germans had seized Dutch territory on land, and had thereby secured important military advantages. In such a case it is clear that, if the Netherlands Government were not in a position to expel the invader and exact due reparation for his illegal act, the British forces might have occupied corresponding positions in the Netherlands in order to equalise the military situation. For if a neutral Power allows its sovereign rights to be invaded by one belligerent to the prejudice of the other without effective resistance, it cannot complain if the other belligerent protects himself by similar measures. Otherwise, a lawless belligerent would be able to obtain unfair advantages over its law-abiding opponent.

In the present case indeed no interference with Dutch sovereign rights by his Majesty's Government has occurred. On the contrary, for the reasons already given, it is submitted that the requisitioning of the vessels in question is perfectly consistent with complete respect for Dutch rights. All that has been done is, by taking possession of and arming Dutch vessels to minimise the injury done to British rights in interests by the illegal action of German submarines in destroying Dutch shipping. That is surely a legitimate action, provided only that the private interests involved have been properly protected, which his Majesty's Government have been careful to do.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

ADMIRALTY'S REPLY TO THE NAVY LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Following upon representations made by branches of the Navy League in the Far East relating to the effect of the Chinese rate of exchange upon the pay of public officials, the Executive Committee of the League has been pressing the subject upon His Majesty's Government. As the subject is one of considerable public interest, the decision of the Admiralty as embodied in the following communication to the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station is circulated to the Press:—

4th December, 1917.

The Commander-in-Chief

H.M. Ships and Vessels

China.

Their Lordships having had under their consideration the question of the conversion into local currency of the pay and allowances of Naval officers and men and of civilian personnel in the China Station in connection with the existing high exchange value of the dollar, I am to acquaint you that they have been pleased to approve of the following arrangements, to take effect from the 1st November, 1917:—

(A) Personnel on Shore.

(I.)—Local allowances to be converted into sterling at a rate of 2s. for the dollar and added to the pay.

(II.)—Seventy-five per cent. of the total thus arrived at, up to a maximum of \$300 a year, to be converted into dollars at the same rate of exchange, viz.: 2s. to the dollar.

(III.)—Where the total of pay and allowances arrived at, as in (I.), exceeds \$300 a year, to allow conversion, as in (II.), for \$300, and for one-half of the excess over \$300; and for the other half of the excess to allow conversion at the current rate of exchange. Thus, if an officer's emoluments amount to \$300 he will receive 2,250 dollars in currency and \$75 in sterling; while if his total emoluments are \$400 he will receive 2,250 dollars, plus 500 dollars in currency, and \$75 plus \$50 in sterling.

(B) Personnel Afloat.

(1.)—Fifty per cent. of pay and allowances throughout to be converted into dollars at 2s. to the dollar.

(2.)—It is, of course, understood that separation allowances or allotments specifically intended for payment to the families of dependents of men at home are not to be included in the above calculation.

(3.)—For the present their Lordships are unable to sanction the extension of this privilege to Wei Hai Wei, where the local Government has not yet found it necessary to propose similar concessions.

(4.)—This authority will hold good for the period of the War and six months afterwards.

By command of their Lordships.

(Signed) R. R. SCOTT.

THE COOLIE FACTION FIGHT. DEFENDANTS RETICENT AS TO THE CAUSE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, three Chinese coolies were charged with assaulting several Sanitary Board coolies.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago there were a series of fights between two coolie factions, the combatants using knives, clubs, etc. Some were injured and had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Eleven men have been arrested in connection with the assault.

Inspector Browne, who is in charge of the cases, said the assault was committed on April 23rd outside the Refuse Depot, opposite the Hongkong Cinema. Several of the Sanitary Board coolies were busy at their work when they were waylaid and assaulted by several coolies carrying bamboo, knives, etc. A series of fights took place in nearly every quarter of the city. The reason for the assault was never likely to be divulged, as the defendants were reticent concerning it. Several lukongs hastened to the scene of the affray and arrested some of the combatants, among whom were the three defendants.

A Sanitary Board coolie stated that whilst he and his companions were going to the Yau-mai Ferry Wharf they were met by a number of men who, on seeing them, cried out: "These 'Ngan Wongs' (Bullock Kings) are very cheeky and we must give them a sound beating." They then rushed on the Sanitary Board coolies and assaulted them. Witness did not know the reason for the assault but supposed it to be due to mistaken identity.

Defendants said the fight was provoked by the Sanitary Board coolies.

Mr. Dyer Ball said there was no doubt that defendants brought the bamboo for the purpose of committing the assault. He remanded the case, however, till Saturday.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

There was a large gathering present, on the Hongkong C.C. War Charities court, yesterday, to witness the final match in the Professional pairs between H. and R. Hancock and N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings. Both couples had shaped extremely well in their previous matches, and a close contest was anticipated. The Hancock brothers, however, were a better combination, and won the match by 6-4; 4-6; 6-4; 9-7. Play was fast throughout, and there were some excellent rallies. Both sides were, however, inclined to indulge in lobbing, which resulted in some fine smashes.

In the first set the Hancock brothers carried the score to 4-love, when Kent and Jennings made a splendid recovery, winning three points in succession. This brought the score up to 4-3. The next two points went to the Hancocks, giving them the set.

The second set was remarkable for some clever play by both sides; several of the games going to deuce. The contestants seemed to have gained more confidence and were registering alternate points. The game was ultimately won by Kent and Jennings at 6-4.

The third set was very similar to the second, except that in this case the brothers Hancock were victorious by 6-4. Kent and his partner made a valiant effort to draw level in the next set. Several of the games were carried to deuce and a ding-dong struggle ensued. All the artifices of the game were called in to secure a victory—cutting, lobbing, volleying, and smashing. The game finally went in the Hancock's favour, the scores being as follow:—2-2; 3-2; 4-2; 4-3; 4-4; 4-5; 6-0; 6-8; 7-0; 7-7. It looked as if the struggle would continue till dark, when Jennings and Kent committed a few mistakes, sending the balls into the net or outside the court on three or four occasions. This gave their opponents the next two points and the match, the set ending 9-7. The results of the other finals were—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Lieut. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 1/0) beat the Rev. C. Cooper-Hunt and Mrs. Nesbitt (owe 1/3)—6-0; 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "B."

P. H. Cobb (rec. 15) beat Capt. H. Smith (rec. 1/0)—2-6; 0-2; 6-4; 8-6.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

The following was the result of the semi-final in the Handicap Doubles:—J. R. Wood and C. Thorne (rec. 15) beat A. H. Crook and A. L. Bouet (rec. 3/0)—3-6; 6-3; 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The following match has been arranged for to-day.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

M. K. Lo plays Ng. Sze Kwong.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

A correspondent writes:—The highest praise reached in the descriptions of Wednesday's match that have been seen by the writer of this note. "There were some excellent rallies." Such an account would hardly give to people who were not present a proper conception of the game, and the writer, who has seen various champion doubles players at Wimbledon and elsewhere and who has always taken particular interest in men's doubles, thinks it but fair to both sides to emphasise that he, at any rate, has never seen exchanges at lawn tennis so equal some of those witnessed in Wednesday's game.

BILLIARDS.

The two losing semi-finalists in the local Army tournament met at the Soldiers' Club on Wednesday to play for the 3rd and 4th prizes. The players were Gr. Gregory, R.G.A., and Sergeant Barker, R.G.A. Gregory scored a break of 35 at his second visit to the table, and when his score was 100 that of his opponent was 17. Barker pulled up afterwards, however, and a good game ended with Gregory the winner by 15 points. The best breaks were 33 and 21 by Barker, and two 25's, a 15 and 16 by Gregory.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

ORDERS BY LADY MAY, LADY OF GRACE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, COMMANDANT.

The attention of members is drawn to the Circular recently issued. It is requested that any member who is not determined to fulfil the conditions required in order to be returned as "Efficient" will apply to the Commandant for permission to resign, as the presence of a number of "Inefficient" Members is calculated to discourage those who carry out their obligations faithfully, and does not reflect credit upon the Detachment as a body.

PROMOTIONS.

Subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. Bullock, Section Leader, is promoted to Lady Superintendent.

(Sd.) M. Bates.

Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, four Chinese—two women and three men—were charged with being in unlawful possession of 709 tael of opium, valued at \$7,000.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the others. Inspector Wilden prosecuted.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, addressing the Magistrate, said that before proceeding with the evidence, he wished to state that, in view of what Mr. Wilden had stated at the previous hearing, he was instructed by his clients to engage counsel, as it was necessary to refer to certain points of law, relating to the admissibility of the evidence to be adduced. He did not ask for a remand, but he wished to say that he was unable to secure counsel.

A Chinese Revenue Officer said that on April 10th, at about 6.30 a.m., he was on duty on the Praya with his *fohis*. Seeing a cargo-boat lying off the Praya, he went on board. There were only a man and a child there at the time. In reply to a question, the man said that a woman was the owner of the boat, and he sent a boy in search of her. She arrived a few minutes later. Witness told the woman that he wanted to search the junk. She did not demur to this. Witness found the opium concealed in five mat bags and a small basket, which were lying in the bottom of the junk. Witness then signalled for a launch to tow the boat alongside the Praya, but the woman asked him to wait, stating that she wished to call the owner. She shouted out to someone in the street, and received a reply that the master would return to the steamer shortly. The man did not make an appearance, however, so witness ordered the junk to be towed to the Harbour Office. He telephoned to Inspector Wilden, who superintended the removal of the opium, which was weighed. The woman then asked witness to allow her to see the master of the junk. She took witness to a house in Ko Shing Street, and there met a man, who conducted them to a house in Connaught Road, where they saw the second defendant, who pointed to the third and fourth defendants and said they were the owners of the opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada objected that the latter portion of the evidence was not admissible.

The Magistrate over-ruled the objection.

Mr. Leo d'Almada asked for his objection to be recorded.

Witness, continuing, said that the second defendant informed him that a man engaged him to remove certain goods from the *Tak Shan*.

The Magistrate inquired whether there was any further evidence against third and fourth defendant.

Inspector Wilden replied in the negative.

Messrs. Grist and d'Almada cross-examined the witness at some length.

Inspector Wilden said when he asked the woman who it was that engaged her boat she pointed out the second defendant, and added that the third and fourth defendants were the owners. Witness questioned the second defendant, who said: "Yes, I engaged her to carry opium, but the third and fourth defendants told me to go with another man at 8 p.m. and take a sampan. I was to remain on the cargo boat, while the other man was to go on the *Tak Shan*, to get the opium and return to the cargo boat. The third and fourth defendants denied this, but the third defendant added that the second defendant accused him because he had not given him a loan of \$200.

Mr. Leo d'Almada again objected to the admissibility of such evidence.

The Magistrate said it would be best to consult the authorities on the subject.

The case was remanded till Thursday next, bail being granted to the first defendant in \$1,000, to the second defendant in \$10,000, and to the third and fourth defendants in \$2,000 each.

CANADA'S HELP IN SHIPS.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking in the Canadian Parliament in the debate on the debate on the Address, announced that an expenditure of \$5,000,000 on shipbuilding had been authorised for this year. Fifty steel ships would be constructed next year. The orders placed by the Imperial Government through the Munitions Board were for 43 steel ships, and 46 wooden ships. Twelve yards were working on these orders.

MILLION DOLLARS OPIUM CASE.

NEARING THE END.

ARGUMENT REGARDING COSTS.

CROWN DESIRES TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

The question of costs in what is known as the Million Dollar opium case was argued before the Puisne Judge yesterday morning. Judgment, as is known, has been given for the defendants and Mr. Alabaster, who, with Mr. Eldon Potter, is appearing for the defendants, urged that they were entitled to all the costs of the action. In that particular case there were dozens of minor conflicts, the results of which established ultimately a general cause of action. It would be impossible to apportion costs on each particular heading. Those who succeeded on the general cause of action were entitled to the full costs. The plaintiff had not succeeded on any general cause of action and on the great majority of little sub-issues his Lordship had not expressed judgment at all except as they could gather such judgment from the general finding for the defendants. In the circumstances he submitted that the order should be made for the defendants with costs.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, on the other hand, submitted that the defendants should be deprived of costs on three grounds, firstly, because their conduct was such that the proceedings had been rendered necessary, secondly, because of their conduct during the proceedings, and, thirdly, because they had lost on one of the issues in the case. The law, he argued, was quite clear in the case of trial by a judge alone, that the costs were entirely within the discretion of the judge who, if he pleased, could exercise that discretion in a manner unfavourable to the successful party to such an extent as to practically deprive that successful party of the fruits of his success. In this case the plaintiff was the Official Receiver and it was the action of the defendants which had rendered that investigation not unreasonable. The real question was whether there had been conduct on the part of the defendants which could be considered as having led to the action being brought and but for which it probably would never have been brought. He submitted that there had been such conduct on the part of the defendants and they could have no better guide to such conduct than the judgments given by the various judges of the Courts in this Colony in connection with this matter.

Mr. Potter objected that the statements made by other judges in what were really other cases had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

Mr. Jenkin said he was not asking his Lordship to be bound by the opinions of other judges. He was asking his Lordship to hold that it was right in the circumstances for the plaintiff to have taken the action he did because grounds existed conducing to that action and nothing more material could be considered on that point than what was expressed by the judges during the winding-up proceedings by which the plaintiff was made the liquidator and was empowered to collect the assets by litigation if necessary.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said he would make a note of Mr. Potter's objection and was inclined to think he was right. He would, however, hear the opinions. Mr. Jenkin wished to quote and decide later whether they were admissible.

Mr. Jenkin then went on to show why the defendants, by reason of their conduct should be deprived of costs, and, finally, submitted that in any case they should be deprived of the costs of the issue which had been decided against them.

Mr. Potter, in replying to Mr. Jenkin, said the case for the other side divided itself naturally into two parts, that the defendants should be deprived of the whole of the costs by reason of their conduct and that they should, at any rate, be deprived of the costs on one issue. He submitted that if the plaintiff had won the action on some technical ground he (counsel for the defendants) would have been entitled to argue that the plaintiff should be deprived of costs because the plaintiff had been convicted of the most deliberate perjury in the case. The whole case had been brought about by fraud and conspiracy on the part of the real plaintiffs who

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MILITARY WEDDING AT ST. HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANDREW'S, KOWLOON.

DAVIES-DUNBAR.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, was the scene of a pretty military wedding, yesterday, when Miss Alice Catherine Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Dunbar and of Mrs. Dunbar, of Wick, N.B., was married to Lieut. Arthur Stanley Davies, of the R.G.A., eldest son of Mr. Joseph J. H. Davies, J. P., and of Mrs. Davies of Welshpool.

The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion with white flowers and palms and there was a large gathering present, including Lieut.-Col. Passby, R.G.A., C.R.A. China Command.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. S. R. Aitken, was gown in white, figured silk crepe, trimmed with georgette and silver beads. She wore a charming white hat, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. She was attended by Miss Marjorie and Master Laurence Aitken. Lieut. J. P. Jones, R.G.A., acted as best man. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) officiated. Mr. A. Piercy presided at the organ and played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" while the register was being signed. As the newly-wedded pair left the church they passed under an archway of swords formed by the officers and N.C.O.s of the bridegroom's regiment. A reception followed at No. 2, Knutsford Terrace. Amongst a large collection of presents were a silver tea-service from the bridegroom's brother officers of the R.G.A., and a leather hand-bag and a cheque from Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Aitken.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davies will spend their honeymoon in Canada.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM.

That jurisdiction to a limited extent, in divorce and matrimonial cases, should for the accommodation of the working classes be conferred upon county courts, and that desertion for a period of three years should in future be a ground of divorce, are among the recommendations made in a report just issued by the Parliamentary Committee of the Marriage Law Reform Committee. It is further suggested that the proposed bill might also contain provisions, with all proper safeguards, as to other married persons who have been, in fact, separated for a prescribed period either (a) by voluntary but informal arrangement, or (b) by reason of incurable insanity. The committee contend that permanent separation orders should no longer be made.

The report concludes with the following paragraph: "It need hardly be added that at the present time, when the manhood of the nation has been depleted by the most terrible of wars, it is exceptionally urgent, in the interest of the community and of the Empire, that no obstacles to marriage, such as those which arise from legal technicalities and pecuniary circumstances, should be allowed to remain."

were determined to get the defendants at all costs. The real plaintiff, of course, was not Mr. Carmichael but Kiu Lu San. He has told lies which had induced the liquidator to bring this action supported by so much false evidence. The Attorney-General had expressly stated that Kiu Lu San was being held responsible for the costs of the action if they could get the costs out of him. He was the man who was to be relieved by the present application. He was the man who was now being assisted. It was not relief from costs that that gentleman deserved. He deserved something else but it was not his (counsel's) duty to enquire into these matters. If they came to look into the merits of that action they would find there were no merits.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It seems a great waste of money.

Mr. Potter: We think it is a vast waste of money, and we feel it a little hard that the counsel, who are appearing for the Attorney-General, should now come here and endeavour to prevent Kiu Lu San from paying the costs although as the result of the action the defendants were found to be honest, while Kiu Lu San was found to be dishonest. The defendants were not responsible for a single action which might be said to have induced Mr. Carmichael to take up this case. It was the other way round. The action was simply an ordinary black-mailing action brought against the defendants with the idea of squeezing something out of them. The only thing that differentiated it from other black-mailing actions was that Kiu Lu San had been able to induce an officer of the Court to take the case. If Kiu Lu San had been actually appeared as plaintiff in this case would Mr. Jenkin daring as he was, dare to make an application that he should be relieved from paying costs, knowing all the time that the plaintiff had been found to be a perjurer and a black-mailer.

The argument was not concluded when the Court rose and it will be continued this morning.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. This afternoon at the Magistracy the Crown will make an application to withdraw the criminal proceedings which have been pending against the defendants. To-day, curiously enough, is the Chinese anniversary of the day on which the defendants were arrested.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held yesterday noon at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices. Mr. H. W. Looker, the president of the Society, was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. E. Ormiston, F. B. L. Bowley, P. C. Potts, W. Sinclair, E. J. Noronha, L. N. Leefe (Hon. Treasurer) and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Hongkong Horticultural Society for the year ending 31st March, 1918, states that the annual Flower and Vegetable Show held in the Botanic Gardens on the 14th and 15th March was the finest ever held under the auspices of the Society. Sweet Peas were very strong classes, and Pot Plants from the Peak showed a large increase; the exhibits, for the most part, being of a high standard. In the Table Decoration class there was a falling off, there being only 7 tables. The entries numbered 948, a slight falling off from last year.

A gratifying feature of this year's show was the raising of \$765.30 for War Charities, thanks to the generosity of members who sold their plants and flowers, of those who bought them, and of the Hongkong Hotel who gave half the tea takings. The above amount has been allocated to the Prisoners-of-War Fund. In view of the conditions under which the show was held, and particularly of the necessity for the change at the last moment from the City Hall to the Botanic Gardens, the financial result is considered very satisfactory.

The accounts show that the balance of General Funds in current account is \$1,480.83, about \$300 less than last year.

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report said it was originally intended to hold the last Horticultural show in the City Hall, but owing to the then prevailing epidemic of cerebrospinal fever, it was thought desirable to change the venue to the Botanical Gardens. It was fortunate that this was done, for the entries were so numerous as to make it doubtful whether it would be possible to hold the show in the City Hall. Although the attendance at the show was not so large as on previous occasions they could congratulate themselves on the financial results, which, he thought, were highly satisfactory. A feature of the show was the excellence of the exhibits from the Peak, undoubtedly due to the long spell of fine weather. A sum of over \$700 was realised by the sale of donated exhibits. He hoped that that principle would be extended in future and that all the exhibits, except those specially reserved on the entry forms, would be sold. It was desirable to increase the membership, for not only would that mean greater resources and income, but it would ensure greater success for the show.

Mr. ORMISTON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. H. W. Looker; Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; Hon. Treasurer—Mr. W. M. Humphreys; Committee—Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Harrington, and Messrs. T. E. Pearce, L. N. Leefe, W. J. Tutcher, E. J. Noronha and E. Ormiston.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Directors' report for the presentation at the 49th ordinary meeting on May 23rd states:—

1918 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$417,368.41, which sum it is proposed to apportion as follows:—

Dividend of 77 and bonus of 22 per share on 20,000 shares	\$130,000.00
To add to reinsurance fund at 31/	133,333.33
To carry forward to underwriting suspense account	104,035.09
	\$417,368.41

1917 Account.—The balance at credit of this account is \$611,827.32

Directors.—Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. A. Forbes retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L. C. & CO. IN THE GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.

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THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

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WORLD BRAND ZINC—25 lb. pails.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1915. [2020]

WANTED

LADY STENOGRAPHER.

Apply to—
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2021]

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD., undertake the conveyance of Motor Cars (at owner's risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in a special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided. Fares each trip—\$2.00 per car—to be paid to lighterman. Telephone K7 (Shipping Department), when required. [2022]

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY, LTD.

WE beg to inform our Customers that our Kennedy Town Factory is now in full working order and we are able to undertake, as before the War, all kinds of Ships' Repairs and Welding, also to furnish Oxygen and Acetylene Gas in any quantity. FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE COMPANY, LTD., PLOQUET & KNOTH, Agents. 1, Princess Building, Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [2024]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WHIT-MONDAY AND EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 2nd, and FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1915. Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on these dates.

D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent, Imports and Exports. Hongkong, 15th May, 1915. [2018]

NOTICE

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRIKSON CASTRO has This Day CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn. Dated this 6th day of May, 1915. CARVALHO & CO. [1874]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, holders of Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting "No. 11 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
The Banque Belge pour l'Etranger.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGERS,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [2013]

CUTLERS' COMPANY.

SHEFFIELD ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A few years ago, the Sheffield Cutlery Company, being aware of the great damage done to the City and Trade of Sheffield by the improper use by unscrupulous Manufacturers and Merchants in all parts of the World of the name "SHEFFIELD" upon goods not manufactured there, established a Fund, with the assistance of the City generally, amounting to about £10,000 to enable action to be taken to suppress such frauds.

The Sheffield Advisory Committee, which administers this Fund, has already taken action through the Courts, and in other ways in various parts of the World, against Manufacturers and Merchants who have unscrupulously taken advantage of the reputation of Sheffield by using the name of Sheffield upon their goods.

The Cutlery Company desires to bring the existence of this Fund before the notice of Manufacturers and Merchants all over the World, and to say that they will commence proceedings, without hesitation, against anyone who illegally uses the name of Sheffield upon goods which are not manufactured in that City, upon proof being furnished to them of the perpetration of such fraud.

The Cutlery Company will be grateful if any one in doubt as to the honest origin of goods supposed to be of Sheffield manufacture will at once communicate any information in their possession to the Law Clerk at the Cutlery Hall, Sheffield, England, so that the matter can be fully investigated.

(By Order)

R. T. WILSON, Law Clerk. [1933]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 56, George's Buildings, at 11 A.M., TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 17th May, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1915, both days inclusive. THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1915. [1955]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 17th May, 1915, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [1948]

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 17th May, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive. PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 10th May, 1915. [1993]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1895]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1915, at 1.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1895]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1915, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1915. [1997]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. DUNBAR, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 17th May, 1915, commencing at 2.15 p.m., at No. 57 The Peak, Mount Kellet Road,

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained.

Comprising:—Teakwood Hall Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Blackwood and Cherrywood Table and Chairs, Desk, &c., Old Steel Engravings, Water Colours, &c., Reversible Carpets and Rugs, Portiere and Lace Curtains, Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, &c., Brass Twin Bedsteads, Box Mattresses, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., &c., Bath Room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Gas and Electric Fittings, Treadle and Hand Sewing Machine (Singer), Oliver Typewriter (New), Piano by Collard & Collard in excellent condition, and a number of Chinese Vases, Bronzes, &c., &c. On view from 16th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 15th, 1915. [2017]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, European or Eurasian, wanted for 3 girls, ages 10, 8 and 5. Reply giving references and salary required. Mrs. WILSON, Custom House Canton. [2011]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with a Good Bath-room and wide verandah. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, \$100 per month. MRS. NIVEN, Narcissus Bay, Wel-hai-wai. [2012]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings. Apply—

SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1987]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality. Apply to—

U KAM HING, c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER. [1956]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1875]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee King Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 40, Connaught Road Central. [1900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1875]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND" ICE, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS. Apply—

C. H. GALE, F.W.D. [1958]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by

partial fermentation; without this

no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said

to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIES - DUNBAR. At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on May 16th, by the Bishop of Victoria, (Right Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D.), Mr. ARTHUR STANLEY DAVIES, R.G.A., eldest son of Joseph H. Davies, J.P., and Mrs. DAVIES, of Welshpool, to ALICE CATHERINE, youngest daughter of the late BENJAMIN DUNBAR, and Mrs. DUNBAR, of Wick, N.B. [2023]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH MAY, 1915.

REBIRTH OF THE ARAB NATION.

The rise of the new Arab power in the Hedjaz under the Sherif of Mecca, now King HUSSEIN BIN ALI, is producing an ever-increasing stir among the Arabs not only of Arabia but of Palestine and Asia. The Moslem population of Asia Minor contains a large proportion of Arab stock than Turkish, and the Ottoman Turks have always feared that the Arab race would unite and expel them from the countries over which they have so long held sway. The dominion of the Turks has been an era of cruel and cunning misrule, and their policy has been to set tribe against tribe, family against family, sect against sect.

The proud, volatile and warlike temperament of the Arab race has rendered them an easy victim to Turkish cunning, and for long the idea of once again becoming a nation—a united Arab nation—made little headway among them. The Turks used every means of persecution and oppression to reduce Arab influence in Asia Minor. The Committee of Union and Progress, for example, developed a highly organized propaganda with a view to replacing all Arabic speech by the Turkish idiom. Turkish words were invented to replace Arabic ones, a Turkish script different to the Arab style was introduced for printing, and irregular Turkish forms of prayer were introduced even into the mosque service, and a general effort was made to root out and destroy everything essentially Arabian. The Turks proselytized with the sword and with the calculated sys-

tem of governmental oppression of which they are masters. The divided Arab elements had little chance against the centrally controlled and well-organized campaign of "Turkisation" waged against them, until the Great War threw all policies into the melting-pot. Then the Turks invaded Arabia and defiled the Holy Places, and the Arabs of Yemen and Hedjaz rose against them. Victory has been on the side of the Arabs, and it is a year and a half since the redoubtable Sherif of Mecca (who traces his descent from the Prophet himself) was acclaimed King of the Hedjaz. Little by little the news of his victories over the Turks and his sound and beneficent rule has spread throughout the East. Word has passed that at least the real rebirth of the Arab nation is no dream, but an established fact, and Arab hearts have everywhere beaten faster at the thought that they need no longer deem themselves subjects of the Turk, mere members of a subject race, but have once again a nation of their own with a ruler of their own blood. From Syria and Cappadocia, from Stamboul and from the ranks of the Turkish army, have come Arabs of all grades, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, merchant and soldier. They have travelled by devious routes, treading the congested fighting-zones of the war, and have made their way to Mecca in order to join their King and their compatriots and enlist in the Arab army of liberation. It is a big sweeping national movement. The sympathy of the Allies is with national movements, and the Arab aspirations to freedom and self-government have awakened a ready response in French and English hearts. The swift and victorious progress of the movement, the victories in battle against the invading Turk, and, above all, the rebirth and rapid growth of the Hedjaz power are matters which the Allies have watched with the keenest sympathy and interest. Young Arabs of the present day working in our schools have shown that the mental fibre of the race now is in no way inferior to what it was in the past. From this new birth in the old cradle of the Arab race the modern world hopes much, and month by month, as Turkish forces are driven in from the outposts of that Empire which they have so abused, the young Arab nation waxes stronger and stronger, its future now definitely assured.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 4th May amounted to 65,235 tons and the sales to 47,526.

On Wednesday 3 cases of cerebro-spinal fever and three deaths from the disease were reported in the Colony. A case of bubonic plague, also, was notified. All the sufferers were Chinese.

On Wednesday night a Company concert was held at Mount Davis under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund. A long programme was much enjoyed by the large audience present. Refreshments and cigarettes were supplied during the evening.

The junior N.C.O.s of the 88th Co. R.G.A. at Mount Davis entertained a large number of guests at dinner on Tuesday evening. Gunr. Hammond provided an excellent repast, and his efforts were very much appreciated. Master-Gunner May, R.G.A., occupied the chair. Afterwards, a smoking concert was held, and the company, many of whom will soon be leaving the Colony, spent a very enjoyable evening. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Services' Entertainment Fund for kindly making a grant towards the expenses.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

INTERESTING RULING BY THE HOME REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

In view of the doubts that have existed in the minds of local investors as to the effect of the Excess Profits Tax on Companies registered in London, but whose head offices are outside of the United Kingdom, the following extract from the Chairman's speech at the meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., held on April 10th inst., will be of considerable interest. "You will all be glad to learn that the Revenue authorities in London have restricted their claim for English Excess Profits Tax for the year 1916 to the first quarter of that year, namely, up to the date when the administration and management of this Company were transferred to Bombay. "As I told you when I had the pleasure of meeting you here last year, we were advised by counsel that that tax would not be legally due by us on profits earned after that date. It is, however, satisfactory that the taxing authorities in England have realised this without compelling us to have recourse to litigation. Further, the result will be that the charge for this tax, against which, as you will have seen, we had to debit the 1917 accounts with an aggregate sum of Rs. 169,500, will not recur in future years."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHANGSHA SAFE AGAIN.

PEKING, May 15th.

The fall of Paoching and Changteh in Western Hunan threatened Changsha, but the remnants of the Government's forces, together with reinforcements, assembled and defeated the rebels and Changsha is again safe.

NO RISK OF LUNG'S EXPULSION FROM KWANGTUNG.

The Secretary to the Cabinet informed me to-day that there was no danger of Lung Chi-k'ung being expelled from Kwangtung. He has 20,000 troops. Rebel activities from Szechuan are not taken seriously.

SUBMISSION OF THE SOUTH NECESSARY TO PEACE.

The Government wishes to deal liberally with the Southern Parliamentarians, but is forced to fight the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of Peking.

REPORTED HITCH IN SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Sino-Japanese negotiations were not submitted to the Cabinet for approval. It is understood that a hitch has occurred owing to Chinese insistence upon the limitation of the period of the Military Convention.

The Japanese loan of twenty million dollars has not yet been paid.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

TOKIO, May 15th.

Putnam Weale's statement (announcing the mortgage to Japan of the Changchun-Harbin section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, published in our issue of yesterday) is denounced as a foundationless fabrication. The Foreign Office informs Reuter that no such transaction is contemplated by the Government or by any private individual in Japan.

A SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT REACHED.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

The New York Times Peking Correspondent states that it is understood that the military representatives of China and Japan have reached an agreement which will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG WANG SHAN TO."]

CANTON, May 16th.

It is reported that Commander Chan Kwing-ming has ordered his troops to commence attacks on Fukien from three directions. Certain Fukien troops have declared independence and joined the Canton forces. Fighting is in progress on the Wong Kong front.

LUNG'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We are informed that the Peking Government has promised to pay General Lung Chi-k'ung \$400,000 a month for military purposes, and the May instalment has been remitted through the China Bank. It is said that the director of the China Bank in Canton, whose disappearance was reported, has gone to Hongkong, for the purpose of giving Lung the money.

Lung will return to King Chow to plan fresh actions.

THE CHINESE AVIATOR.

We are informed that Tom Gunn, the famous Chinese aviator, has been arrested by the American authorities. The reason is unknown.

It is reported that the Premier, who has been requested by certain Northern Tsuchuns to negotiate peace with the South-West Provinces, has sent delegates to consult General Luk Wing-ting on the subject. The delegates left Peking the other day on their mission.

The Japanese Ambassador, who is desirous of mediating between the North and South, will, it is said, proceed to Canton to consult with the Southern leaders.

LUI CHOW FRONT.

We learn that Canton troops, who intended to deliver a surprise attack on Lui Chow, were held up and defeated everywhere on the front with great loss. Their Commander, Sum Hung-ying, is missing.

THE WAR.

REIGN OF TERROR IN RUSSIA:

GERMANS MASSACRE THE PEOPLE.

GERMANY'S INSUFFICIENT REVENUE:

WAR TIME INCOME-TAX IMPOSED.

AMERICA'S OUTPUT OF SHIPS.

ADMIRALTY'S ACCOUNT OF THE OSTEND RAID.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIAN COUNTER-ATTACK RE-ESTABLISHES LINE.

LONDON, May 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy artillery preparation the enemy attacked on a mile front south-westward of Morlancourt and entered our positions at one point.

The Australians immediately counter-attacked and drove out the enemy, completely re-establishing the line.

The attack was repulsed at other points, with heavy loss.

We captured 50 prisoners. Our casualties were very light.

The French, in local fighting, repulsed an enemy attack in the direction of Kleinviervstraat.

RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, May 15th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Lens.

We successfully raided north-east of Robecq.

Hostile artillery was active at night in the Somme-Ancre valleys, northward of Bethune, and the Nieppe Forest. It also increased in activity in the morning south-westward of Morlancourt and northward of Kemmel.

ENEMY HAVING A BAD TIME

LONDON, May 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The heavy rainfall during the past twenty-four hours must have seriously impeded the German plans and preparations of the enemy, who is now confronted with the same conditions as in the Flanders and Somme battlefields, which heavily handicapped our former offensive operation. We know definitely that he is in many places having a really bad time. This knowledge enables our soldiers to bear their share of the discomfort with cheerful equanimity.

While our communications are everywhere good and our supplies are abundant and regular, the Germans have, in some places, to flounder across wide tracts of slush brimming with shell craters.

With intimate knowledge of this country our batteries register to a nicety upon the most vulnerable points. Again and again the enemy has had to abandon roads which are impassable, or too deadly. His losses, too, from ammunition dumps being blown up, are probably heavy.

All this is having an appreciable effect upon the moral of the Germans, whose boasting has become a mere parrot-like repetition, without a deal of conviction. Two-thirds of the allotted span in which the Germans were to end the war has passed. A reaction has set in, and they are just beginning to understand that the additional menace of America is serious for them.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, May 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided north-eastward of Robecq and captured a few prisoners. We suffered no casualties.

We repulsed, with loss, an enemy party westward of Merville.

There was hostile artillery firing in the Somme and Ancre sectors.

NOTHING DOING.

LONDON, May 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the weather is very wet and the conditions very dreary. There is nothing doing, even the artillery firing is much below the average.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY SUBJECTED TO TERRIFIC BATTERING.

LONDON, May 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The lull in the fighting on the Franco-British front is marked by a steady increase in the severity of the artillery duel, which on our side often swells into terrific proportions. The roar of the guns never subsides day and night.

The roads behind the German front, villages and crossroads are constantly systematically swept by rafales of great shells whereby the enemy has the utmost difficulty in keeping the firing line supplied with food and munitions. The roads leading to their front are strewn with smashed wagons, dead horses and corpses. The infantry, holding the front, were subjected to a still more terrific battering.

A single French Division during last week's operations fired one thousand shells, the guns giving the Germans little opportunity to entrench. Such trenches as they have are shallow and offer the minimum of protection. Work is only possible at night, and the trench when dug is often detected and wrecked by gunfire next morning.

The positions on Mont Kemmel, the highest point of the German line, receive the heaviest punishment. The Kemmel region is already a maze of shell-craters like the worst parts of the Somme and Verdun battlefields. The old British shelters on Kemmel are useless from the German point of view because they are all dug on the west side of the mountain with openings facing the mouths of our guns. The eastern slope, in which the Germans are now trying to organise themselves, is probably the most dangerous and most difficult corner on the front.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, May 14th.

A communiqué states:—There was a fairly lively artillery duel in the sector of Buttes-du-Mesnil, in Champagne and the Vosges.

Italian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

HOSTILE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, May 14th.

An Italian official report states:—Hostile attempts to renew the attacks at Monte Corno failed. Eleven hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSTEND OPERATIONS.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, May 14th.

The Admiralty account of the Ostend operations is continued as follows:—The absence of a preliminary bombardment was the first surprise element. A timetable had been laid down for every stage of the operations. Monitors, anchored far out to sea, awaited the signal to fire and the great siege batteries of the Royal Marine Artillery in Flanders stood by to neutralise the big German artillery along the coast, and the air force, who were to collaborate with the aerial bombardment of the town, awaited somewhere overhead, whilst destroyers patrolled seaward of the small craft. The *Vindictive*,

guided by the light buoy, arrived where a motor-boat waited by a calcium flare upon the old position of the Stroombank buoy. Four minutes before her arrival there the signal was given to the guns to open fire.

The motor-boats dashed in and torpedoed the high wooden piers, and simultaneously the shells came from the monitors at sea, and the surprise part of the attack was sprung. The surprise, despite the Germans' watchfulness, seems to have been complete. So far not a shot had been fired from the land. Motor-launches, manned by Naval Volunteer Reserves, worked magnificently and produced a likeness of dense sea and mist on either hand of the *Vindictive's* course. Then the guns roared into action and a tremendous uproar ensued. The German batteries, registering from six-inch to fifteen-inch naval pieces, fought a duel with the Royal Marine Artillery.

The Germans opened fire at the monitors and the Marines and monitors replied. Meanwhile the aeroplanes bombed methodically, and anti-aircraft guns searched the skies for them. Through this conflict the *Vindictive*, not hurrying, approached the entrance. Then the sea fog came on and the destroyers had to use lights and sirens to keep in touch with each other. The air attack was suspended. The *Vindictive*, with some distance to go, found herself in gross darkness, and motor-boats supplied with flares capable of illuminating square miles of sea escorted her to the entrance, but the fog and smoke together were too dense even for the flares.

The *Vindictive* started to cruise to find the entrance, and at the third attempt the mist lifted and she saw the entrance clear ahead. A motor-boat dashed up and raced into the opening under a heavy fire and placed a flare on the water between the piers. The *Vindictive* steamed over it and on. When she was in the guns found her at once, and she was hit every few seconds. After entering her decks and upper works were swept by a hail of lead converging upon her from the machine-guns on shore. The after-control was demolished by a shell, which killed all its occupants, including Sub-Lieutenant MacLachlan, Commander Godsal and the officers, proceeded to the conning-tower and observed that the eastern pier was branched some two hundred yards from the sea end. Then the *Vindictive's* helm was starboarded and she laid her battered nose to the eastern pier and prepared to swing her 330 feet of length across the channel. At that moment a shell struck the conning-tower. The *Vindictive* lay at an angle of 40 degrees to the pier, and she seemed to be hard and fast. After vainly working the engines for some minutes, the order was given to abandon the ship, which was done after blowing the charges. The ship sank in about six feet and lay upon the bottom of the channel, her work done.

Commander Godsal, presumably, was killed by the shell which struck the conning-tower. Most of the casualties were incurred while the ship was being abandoned. The men behaved with that cheery discipline and courage which distinguished them in the Zebrugge raid. Not a single enemy craft had been seen. The nine German destroyers, which were out and free to fight had chosen a more discreet part.

Vice-Admiral Keyes was present at the operation on the destroyer *Warwick*. Commander Hamilton Benn, M.P., was in command of the motor launches.

Lieut. Francis Harrison commanded the coastal motor-boats.

The control of the smoke-screen was entrusted to Sub-Lieutenants Humphrey Low and Leslie Blake.

The casualties at present reported are two officers and six men killed, and two officers and ten men, all of the *Vindictive*, are missing, but believed killed. Four officers and eight men were wounded. The officers carrying out the operation do not claim the harbour has been completely blocked, but the purpose of embarrassing the enemy by making the harbour impracticable to any but small craft and making the dredging operations difficult was fully accomplished.

LATER.

GERMAN VERSION CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, May 15th.

A still further German attempt to throw dust in the eyes of their own people and others with regard to the British exploit at Ostend is revealed by the wireless statement that the *Vindictive* did not contain a cargo of cement and was not blown up by the British, but was sunk by the German batteries.

An Admiralty Note states that the British communiqué, dated May 10th, is correct in every detail, and that the German message is entirely false.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN EMBASSIES.

LONDON, May 15th.

The British and Brazil Legations will be raised to the rank of embassies when the next diplomatic change occurs.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 15th.

The silver market is quiet.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, May 14th.

Their Majesties sent a congratulatory message on the occasion of the golden wedding of Sir Wilfred Laurier and Lady Laurier.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

APPEAL TO MINERS.

LONDON, May 15th.

In view of the necessity for increasing the coal production, especially for export purposes, with fewer men available owing to the coming out, an appeal will be made to the miners to work more regularly and to forego their holidays. The Miners' Federation meets specially to-day to consider the position.

UNITED CONTROL OF SUPPLIES NEW BOARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, May 15th.

The *Daily News* states that the Government has decided to establish a Board to secure united control of supplies, including food, munitions, raw materials, oils, and timber. The Board will comprise members of the Board of Trade, Ministry of Food, War Office, and Wheat and Sugar Commissions.

GENERAL MAURICE GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE FACTS.

LONDON, May 15th.

General Maurice, in an opening article, submits his own version of the controversial facts mentioned in his recent letter, and asserts that he acted entirely alone in connection with it.

PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 15th.

Lord Milner has appointed Lord Stanhope to represent the War Office in the House of Lords and to act as Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

FIRST MILLION TONS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.

Eight steel ships, totalling 45,150 tons, have been completed. Fourteen vessels, aggregating 57,100 tons, were launched during the week ending the 11th inst. Thus the first million tons of ships delivered to the United States Government, under the direction of the Shipping Board, have been put on the high seas. Over half the total tonnage has been delivered since January 1st. The monthly production has steadily increased.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE BILL EQUAL SUFFRAGE REJECTED.

LONDON, May 16th.

The Prussian Diet rejected, by 238 votes to 185, a motion in favour of equal suffrage on the occasion of the third reading of the Franchise Bill.

BRITAIN'S FINANCE BILL.

RAISING MONEY CAUSES NO ANXIETY.

LONDON, May 14th.

In the House of Commons, during the Finance Bill discussion, Mr. Bonar Law said that the question of raising money at present did not cause him serious anxiety.

The big loan floated in January last year had realised £1,000,000,000 new money, while the War Bonds, started last October, and the Savings Certificates had produced £719,000,000 to April 1st. (Cheers.) He was not the least despondent about getting the required money in this way, despite the recent falling off in subscriptions. Steps were being considered for the stimulation of such form of subscription.

The discussion showed that the Budget was well received. Mr. Bonar Law did not indicate any modification of the new duties.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY IMPOSING EXTRA TAXATION.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

Owing to the insufficiency of revenue from indirect taxation, Germany proposes to levy a non-recurrent war-time income tax, raising twelve hundred million marks.

IDLE TO TALK OF PEACE.

LONDON, May 15th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech in London, said that the Government was not indifferent to peace, but it was idle to talk of peace until the issue was decided on the battlefield.

SECOND KARL LETTER DENIED.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

Vienna officially denies the existence of the second letter by Emperor Karl, mentioned by the *Manchester Guardian*, and cabled on the 8th inst.

LATER.

LITERAL RENDERING OF PASSAGES IN FIRST LETTER.

LONDON, May 14th.

The *Manchester Guardian's* Correspondent at Paris gives what he says is almost a literal rendering of the passages of President Poincaré's reply to the first letter from Emperor Karl regarding peace:—"Prince Sixte is commissioned to tell Emperor Karl, with regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine, that it is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1790, with the valley of the Saar; restitution, reparations, and indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine."

Emperor Karl's second letter, cabled on May 8th, was in reply to this. The correspondent adds that M. Briand, in his evidence before the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee, gave the impression that he disapproved of the way President Poincaré and M. Ribot received the Austrian proposals, also M. Clemenceau's action in publishing Emperor Karl's first letter. The reason why some of the other Allies were not consulted in the matter of the Austrian proposals was due to the latter being strictly confidential.

MISSION TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, May 14th.

The British Political and Economic Mission to Brazil, headed by Sir Maurice De Bunsen, met with a most cordial welcome. The President was most gratified at receiving a message of greeting from King George and expressed his admiration for the mighty effort of Great Britain in the defence of the noble cause with which Brazil was proud to be associated.

UNIONISTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS HOME RULE.

LONDON, May 14th.

A change in the attitude of the Unionists as regards Home Rule was indicated by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the course of a speech at a Unionist meeting in London. He said it was a question whether, in view of the new circumstances which had arisen, Unionists should take up their former attitude. Home Rule was not a question for Ireland alone, but it concerned England, Scotland, and Wales, also the solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded. He asked them to look the new facts in the face with an open mind.

LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

The preamble to the Kaiser's deed recognising the "independence" of Lithuania says that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany.

AMERICAN LABOUR MISSION ENTERTAINED TO DINNER.

LONDON, May 14th.

The General Federation of Trade Unions entertained to dinner at the House of Commons the American Labour Mission, and Mr. Barnes expressed admiration for the manner in which great numbers of Americans of German origin had been marshalled to that they now were as equally solid for war as the others.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Mission, emphasised American Labour's determination to support the United States Government until the ends for which they entered the war were achieved. The speakers included the High Commissioners of New Zealand and Canada.

OVERSEAS STATESMEN VISITING ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, May 14th.

Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia; the Hon. Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand; Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. Robert Curran have arrived in America en route to London.

ROUMANIAN FOODSTUFFS.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

A special Economic Treaty between the Central Powers and Roumania provides that Roumania shall sell to Austria and Germany the surplus production for 1918 and 1919; and for seven years thereafter, of all kinds of grain, oil-seeds, fodder, pulse, poultry, cattle, meat, fibrous plants and wool.

OBITUARY.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

NICE, May 14th.

The death is announced of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*.

THE CENTRAL EMPIRES' ALLIANCE.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

A Vienna semi-official message argues that a strengthened Austro-German Alliance conforms with the idea of a League of Nations, because the object of the Alliance is to prevent future wars.

BYE-ELECTION IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 14th.

A message from Berlin states that in a bye-election Herr Zwinekan, a Majority Socialist, defeated the Independent Socialist by 8,000 votes. The seat hitherto had been held by the latter.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

LONDON, May 14th.

The War Office announces the award of a special Certificate of Honour, called "The King's Certificate of Discharge," to all ranks, except officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force, discharged through wounds or disabilities incurred on active service or other enemy action. A second discharge certificate will be awarded where the recipients of the first award voluntarily re-enlist and are re-discharged.

The respective Dominion Authorities will issue a certificate to former members of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand naval forces, and the Accountant General of the Navy to members of the Malta and Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

UKRAINE'S FINANCE MINISTER.

LONDON, May 14th.

M. Dobry, manager of the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade at Kieff, whom the former Ukrainian Government arrested and the Germans released, has been appointed Ukrainian Finance Minister.

TERRIBLE POSITION OF PEACEFUL POPULATIONS.

LONDON, May 14th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—The Foreign Commissary has despatched a message to the German Government drawing attention to the terrible position of the peaceful population of the occupied regions in White Russia along the line of demarcation, where violence, pogroms, tortures, executions, savage treatment of workers, and the plundering and burning of Russian villages by the German and Polish troops, who are wiping out the villagers with machine-guns. The Russian Government complains that persons suspected of Bolshevik sympathies are shot or imprisoned under terrible conditions.

The reign of terror is particularly bad in the town of Minsk, in the district of Bobrinsk, and at Viborg, where many hundreds have been slaughtered by machine-guns.

The Foreign Commissary suggests the formation of Russo-German commissions, including representatives of the local population, to investigate these conditions.

FIGHTING AT MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, May 12th.

The fighting between the Bolsheviks and Anarchists at Moscow was resumed last night.

The Soviet troops surrounded the headquarters of the anarchists, over which a large black flag inscribed "Anarchy" was flying. The anarchists refused to surrender. Armoured cars bombarded the headquarters and the anarchists replied with machine-guns and grenades.

Similar fighting occurred in other streets. After half-an-hour's bombardment the anarchist headquarters raised the white flag, but fighting was continued elsewhere.

The casualties so far have not been recorded.

Many guns are posted at the Kremlin, where the Council of Commissioners is sitting.

EXECUTION OF RUSSIANS IN GROUPS.

MOSCOW, May 14th.

An official report states:—After the White Guards occupied Tambov 500 Russian officers and soldiers were shot in groups of between 40 and 60, with machine-guns.

A desperate and bloody battle was fought at Lubki in which 4,000 White Guards and Germans were killed. Many civilians were killed by the German bombardment.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, May 14th.

A Constantinople telegram states that Cis-Caucasia has declared independence.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:-

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	59,200
4 prizes of \$10,000 each	40,000
5 prizes of \$7,500 each	37,500
6 prizes of \$5,000 each	30,000
7 prizes of \$2,500 each	17,500
8 prizes of \$1,000 each	8,000
10 prizes of \$750 each	7,500
15 prizes of \$500 each	7,500
24 prizes of \$300 each	7,200
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

THE CORRIDOR-EMPIRE.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF GERMAN WON THE WAR.

[BY WILLIAM J. HARVEY, AUTHOR OF "DENMARK AND THE DANES"]

The single purpose of the German nation is the establishment by all means and at all costs of *Deutschland über Alles*. The character of her people is such that, even if she is defeated, she will resume her methods of espionage and penetration in an effort to regain what she has lost, and ultimately to win that world-hegemony upon which she staked the issues of war in August 1914. British people of all classes and creeds will do well to remember that it will take several generations to change the German character, deliberately trained as it has been for one express purpose—the creation of the German Empire.

A forecast of what would happen if Germany triumphed in this struggle would be open to the objection that political speculation has invariably proved to be one of the most unprofitable forms of prophecy. But a certain number of things, facts grave and sinister, and of serious import to British and her Allies, can be said with certainty; and it is to these things that the writer wishes particularly to direct the attention of those individuals in this country who, by their actions, would seem to value peace more than freedom.

If, at the end of the war, German militarism holds the field, undefeated, arrogant, and ambitious victory, the Potsdam Junkers will pursue with renewed vigour and energy the dreams of *Deutschheit* and *Weltmacht*. Germanism and world-politics. The military domination of Europe and Asia will have been secured, and the political stability and sovereignty of every other European and Asiatic Power will be menaced. The highways of northern commerce; the gates of the East; Egypt, India, our Southern Empire, even our African dominions, would be threatened. The Prussian Empire would be self-sufficient, practically independent of outside aid. Most threatening of all would be the vast land, sea, and air forces which would be necessary to maintain inviolate such an immense and powerful combine.

Modern Prussian policy has always been Turcopoli, because a strong Turkey, Germanised and bolstered up, means that Roumania and the Balkan States can be easily controlled in Prussian interests. This policy, however, has its dangers. The peculiar position of the Ottoman in the Turkish Empire, and the fact that the political and religious capitals of Islam are not the same, has always weakened the central control of the Turkish dominions. Many millions of Mohammedans live in the British Empire, and are loyal in their adherence to it. But they are Osmanic neither by racial affinities nor by sympathy. In fact, the interests and sympathies of the greater part of the Mohammedan world are British. Moreover, the Arabs and the free nomads of Africa and Mesopotamia are not willing to surrender their autonomy in favour of a Prussianised Turkish overlordship. The real and natural protector of Islam is Britain.

Abdul Hamid, conscious of the fact that friendship with Germany would ultimately involve the political and military vassalage of Turkey, threw in his lot with Britain, and struggled for the independence of his throne and of Islam. Germany supported Enver Pasha and the Young Turks. Abdul was dethroned, and since that day Turkey has been a tool in Germany's hands. The pompous journey of the Kaiser to Constantinople and Jerusalem has at any time been justified by the success of its influence on Germany in the East, and the impression it produced in certain important Oriental circles. At the same time, the situation in the Turkish dominions is essentially mechanical and unnatural. It is opposed to the opinions of the greater proportion of the Islamic Empire, and it can exist only by means of a perpetual policy of frightfulness. It is a battle of Osman against Islam, a struggle between central authority on the one hand and federalism and democratic principles on the other.

The people of Britain and the Allied nations should, therefore, remember that a Prussian victory will imply a reign of terror in the Balkans and in the Near East, and probably a holy war between the true followers of Islam and the politico-commercial adventurers of Constantinople. Another fact of overwhelming significance to the future of democratic principles is the tremendous war-machine which would have to be created by the Central Empires to defend themselves from attack from without, the snaky frontiers of what we will term the Corridor-Empire, extending as they would across Europe and Asia, would be particularly vulnerable to local attacks and to predatory raids. Therefore, Prussia, to maintain her powers of defence, would be compelled to put all her energies and resources into the service of the State. She would be always aggressive—always ready to enlarge herself by war. The present military-social war-organisation would develop into a permanent institution, and the world would live under the everlasting shadow of armaments and aggression.

The Ukraine, the most productive region of European Russia, already inundated by German agents and concessionaires, would fall into Germany's hands, and would become a wedge, cutting off Russia proper from her dominions in Siberia and eastern Asia.

Berlin would continue to rule at Bucharest. An Austrian writer, Dr. Ruch-Reglin, of Innsbruck University, has declared: "The influence of German factions; the commercial relations between Roumania and Prussia; and strong pressure exerted by Prussia through and together with Austria, forced Roumania to become the unwilling opponent of the Balkan Confederation. The Roumanian people will not be free until the Turks and the Bulgars are defeated. Let the

people of England remember that a German victory will mean the moral and political enslavement of the Balkan peoples, and their reduction to a condition of complete and ignominious vassalage.

Austria, after the war, will present the German politicians with their most difficult problem. These who are competent to judge believe that, in the event of Germany's defeat in the field, the breaking up of the Dual Monarchy into its component entities may be taken for granted. In the event of victory the military case of Germany will be faced by several anti-German factors which during the war have grown so powerful that only the most resolute repression will serve to keep them under. Court and official circles in Vienna are now largely dominated not so much by anti-German as Hohenzollern influences. The Catholic groups are violently opposed to Prussianism. The commercial and trading communities have realised to their cost that German industrial competition is rapidly destroying Austrian trade. Finally, there has lately grown up a considerable sentiment in favour of some form of rapprochement with Britain which would be alleged, on both sides, to be for Germany's benefit, and would force Austria from pursuing the wars with Italy and Russia.

What factors can Germany count on in Austria after the war? The influence of the powerful Magyar group is undoubtedly pro-German. There are also the so-called German Irredentia, the secret societies of Hungary, and the racial jealousies of that heterogeneous mixture of Slav, Teuton, Pole, Croat, Serb, and Czech which forms the Dual Monarchy.

No people in modern times have shown themselves so skilful at playing off one set of interests against another, or at deliberately creating disturbing and disintegrating factors in order to use them for their own ends, as have the Prussians. Militarism secured the temporary unification of the varied and conflicting interests of Central Europe. Militarism can hold those interests together. If, therefore, Germany wins, it follows that the small nationalities living under the Hohenzollern wing will be condemned to a regime of perpetual repression and virtual martial law. It is the considered opinion of the writer, however, that Austria may yet surprise her Allies, and prove to be the burial-ground of Prussian hopes and ambitions.

The condition of Poland under Prussian 'protection' would be now less palatable than that of Roumania or Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine. The Central Powers in November 1918 undertook to create an independent Poland. At the time of writing they have abandoned their promise in this direction, and are negotiating with Austria-Hungary for a new partition. It is suggested that Poland shall be incorporated in a triple kingdom, composed of Austria, Hungary, and Poland. This scheme would, according to one of the leaders of the Polish party, 'strengthen the German element in Austria proper by getting rid of the Poles and Ruthenians.' It is quite unnecessary here to emphasise the fact that the wishes of the Polish Nationalists have neither been desired nor asked for. It is proposed that the projected frontiers between the two empires shall be drawn from south to north along the river Varta in the former government of Kalisz; then turn eastwards along the river Buzna, famous for its battles in this war; and then along the river Narva. The Austrians intend to unite Galicia and Poland, and thus create the third party in their new empire.

If, therefore, Germany is not humbled on the field she shall witness the unhappy spectacle of the ancient and tragic kingdom of Poland being swallowed in the maw of a Teutonic-Turco-Austrian combination. Another Prussian 'victory-aim' is to create a 'German-controlled Scandinavian Union,' the objects of which would be to secure the outlets of the Baltic, eliminate the Scandinavian Powers from that splendid sea-carrying trade of theirs which they have created by courage and ability, and to use their ports and railway communications from the west as a perpetual threat to Russia. The writer has seen a map of Europe, printed by one of the great Berlin daily papers, in which the whole of the territory from Calais in France to the Skager-Rack in the north of Denmark was represented as German.

Finally, Germany's victory would involve the permanent occupation of Belgium and Britain would forfeit the coast of Belgium, Serbia, and Holland; the future safety of Britain, Egypt, and our African dominions. The Corridor-Empire, swollen by the ill-gotten gains of her treachery, would become the world-tyrant-terrible in military might, autocratic in diplomacy, treacherous in trade. She would Germanise by force. She would develop to even greater lengths that policy of peaceful penetration which she has employed with such effect in the past against her unsuspecting and hospitable victims. In industry she would persist in that trade system which has brought her wealth and power—a system the symbols of which are cheap production, cheap substitutes, inferior imitations, inferior value, smart juggling.

Mr. A. D. McLaren, the author of *Peaceful Penetration*, and a traveller and sociologist of repute, has studied and very ably described the German method of 'cunning trade,' a method which, he believes, in common with others who know their Germany, would be intensified a thousandfold in the event of a German victory, and which even defeat will not entirely eradicate. His conclusions are so startling and so admirably put that we take the liberty of quoting them extensively. Mr. McLaren writes: 'As regards our commerce and industry it was warfare on scientific lines. In every quarter of the globe, but especially where the Union-Jack was flying, Germans were to be found as bankers, stockbrokers, merchants, tradesmen, clerks, mining and shipping agents, and artisans. They were all apostles of Germanism, and their

activities and methods went far beyond legitimate commercial enterprise and exploitation. London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sydney, Melbourne, and many other large cities were honey-combed by the underhand methods of these secret agents and commercial spies. The German banks in particular were the foremost factors in developing Germany's commerce and industry along 'national' lines. Take the Deutsche Bank, for example. The annual profits of the London branch from acceptances alone were about two hundred thousand pounds. Much of this business was, of course, legitimate. But it is now an open secret that the Deutsche Bank, like other German banks, used the trade secrets of its British clients to advance German interests. Every bill, every invoice, every letter that passed through its hands was closely scrutinised with a view to diverting business into German channels, with what success British manufacturers and merchants know to their cost.

Precisely the same thing was going on for years in the overseas dominions. Canada, Australia, and South Africa, to say nothing of India, have all suffered from a political as well as a commercial and industrial standpoint. In the Dominions the Germans played a bold, though still secret, and to the British Empire, a more dangerous game. They gained control of 'key industries,' mining products especially, and partly by this means, partly by her admittedly superior scientific attainments and equipment, Germany was slowly but surely reducing Great Britain to the condition of an economic vassal. That this grave danger, proved by the unanimity of the Allied Economic Conference held in Paris in June 1918, representing so many antagonistic interests, economically, there was yet complete agreement in calling for common action to put an end to the vassalage to which Germany was reducing other countries. For Germany worked on a plan, an organised system.

One striking illustration of the German method and persistence in this direction came to the writer's personal knowledge. A certain German firm dealing in a special kind of engine of inferior quality, but considerably cheaper than the standard engine could have been produced in this country, obtained a normal market in England for its goods. In a very short time the firm established repairing-shops here to deal specifically with its own engines; it sent over engineers, mechanics, and English-speaking commercial travellers from Germany to push its products; finally it built a factory in England, thus saving the costs of transport, and, by using German labour, was able to undercut its English competitors, completely to beat its English competitors out of the market. German newspapers were sent in great quantities to the neighbourhood; a colony sprang up; a German *Verein* or club was promoted; information about commercial possibilities in the district was carefully collected, annotated, and despatched to the German Ministry of Trade in Berlin. Rivals were undercut, 'side-lines' introduced, and in a few years that particular locality had been, in the term used by Teutonic politicians, successfully 'Germanised.'

This is only one instance of the German system. The same method was adopted in Austria and in every country where Germany desired that political influence should follow trade monopolies. In Bohemia, for example, the method has been attended with singular success, and the Bohemian factories now flood the Austrian, Hungarian, and Oriental markets with their goods. German clubs and *Stammvereine*, which are small societies meeting in inns, restaurants, and such places, grew up, where business experiences were regularly exchanged, and ideas for future expansion discussed. Secretly these clubs developed an active political propaganda which has often seriously embarrassed and compromised the Austrian authorities.

One of the most influential of these so-called clubs is the *Schlaraffia*, which was founded many years ago by a rich Bohemian brewer, and which now has branches in every part of the world. Its constitution is said somewhat to resemble that of the Freemasons. Its members undertake to assist each other in every possible way, to find employment, provide information, and assist in the 'removal' of non-German competition. In return for this help the members of the *Schlaraffia* bind themselves to forward by all possible means the work of Germanisation. Although the club originated in commercial circles, its ranks now include members of all grades of society—doctors, diplomats, professors, doctors, lawyers, bankers, and traders. It has also formed associations with other German propaganda clubs of a similar character, such as the *Allgemeine Deutsche Ritterchaft* (Union of German Knights) and the *Rosenberger* club. In the United States and in Southern America the *Schlaraffia* exercises a considerable underground political influence, although it is gratifying to note that in Brazil the club has recently received a severe blow, from which it is hardly likely to recover. One of the outcomes of the *Schlaraffia* is the *Zentralbank Deutscher Sparkassen* (Central Bank of German Saving Institutions in Austria), a powerful combine operating in Bohemia and the Alpine districts of Austria and Hungary. It is a notorious 'centre' of pan-German propaganda.

Within the last few months a German-Persian Union and a German-Chinese Union have been established (*Deutsch-Persischer und Deutsch-Chinesischer Verband*). On 3rd April 1918, at the headquarters of the latter organisation in Berlin, a lecture, entitled *Was Gilt Uns China An?* was delivered by an influential member of the Prussian Parliament, in which the lecturer claimed that German world-empire could be established only on a basis of an overland dominion extending from the North Sea to China by way of Turkey and Persia. The reasoning behind this suggestion was not only sound, but subtle, and deserves the attention of every imperial-minded Briton. It is an idea which must be combated as vigorously and as strenuously as we are now shattering Germany's naval idea.

The speaker argued that the present war would be followed by an era of economic strife, and that many of the world's best markets would be more or less closed to Germany. In any future war the British navy would be able, even more effectively than now, to prevent raw material and foodstuffs reaching Germany.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD CUNLIFFE AND WAR FINANCE.

Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank, said there could be no doubt that when war broke out British finance was caught unawares. We had not been deliberately setting our house in order as our enemies had done, and many problems had had to be solved without it being possible to give to each one due and proper consideration. This had inevitably led to some mistakes. He did not wish to dwell on the part played by the Bank in overcoming the difficulties, but he was anxious to emphasise the importance of the share taken by the other banks of the United Kingdom in bringing the country into a conservative safety, or at any rate, in avoiding any very serious financial trouble or breakdown. Without the cordial help and support of the great banks they would have been powerless. Their relations with the other bankers were of such a cordial nature and on such a mutually satisfactory basis that complete confidence had been established between them, so that any crisis brought about by want of cohesion was now inconceivable. Had the same cohesion and mutual confidence existed in 1914 they could have sailed through those very stormy waters, possibly under bare poles, but without material damage, and certainly without any bankers' moratorium, which particular moratorium, however, had never, in his opinion, been really necessary. 'Perhaps,' added his lordship, 'some may be expecting of me a prophecy regarding the duration of the war. That would be too futile, but I may be allowed to assure you that, if our enemies are counting on our financial exhaustion they have many years of hard fighting before them. We must, however, realise that it is imperative that we should exercise the strictest economy in all matters of finance, and subordinate our own interests to those of the nation, so that we may worthily bear our share of the great burden. The City has already responded manfully to the call, as is evident from the fact that our financial position to-day is not materially weakened, and, though there was a time before we had settled down to our work when even well-informed business men shook their heads and feared the worst, I think we may safely say that, though the struggle may not even now have reached its most critical stage, we are ready for any probable eventuality, and that with the exercise of watchfulness and due economy we may be assured of success in our own field, as in the field of battle.'

from the Americas. A British blockade, however, could be rendered absolutely ineffective if Germany controlled the ancient trade highway from Europe to the East known as the Silk Street. Persia and China could easily be cut off from the sea (the date of Germany's next attempt for world supremacy) with all the food, petrol, copper, and cotton required finally to establish the Teuton as the master of Europe and Asia.

It is known that at the present moment Germany is busily negotiating for valuable railway, canal, and trading concessions in China; that her system of commercial and political espionage has been strengthened and ramified throughout the whole of Siberia, in the Ukraine, from the Black Sea through Irkutsk and Theron to the Far East; and that the powerful Siberian combine, which owns the rich copper ores in the Caucasus and in Armenia, has recently sent bodies of specially trained experts through Persia with the object of discovering and opening up new sources of mineral wealth. A mere cursory perusal of the *Veröffentlichungen des Reichskolonialamtes* at Berlin (Publications of the Berlin Colonial Office) for 1916 is sufficient to prove that the German authorities are alive not only to the commercial possibilities of this new idea, but also to its political and military value. These publications contain frequent reports of Asiatic exploitation, and point out the important results, commercial and strategic, which will accrue.

Two other facts only need to be mentioned here to prove the truth of this contention. The Hamburg-America Line has suddenly revealed an auspiciously vivid interest in Persia, and has heavily invested money in certain Germano-Persian schemes. Finally, a prominent German economist, by name Quesel, has declared that Germany, by controlling the Asiatic market, can become self-supporting so far as cotton and copper are concerned.

Martin, the Prussian writer and privy councillor, in a remarkable book entitled *Berlin-Bagdad*, published in 1907, declared that Germany's future lies in Asia and in the air. 'Persia, the great Asiatic empire, the chapters in this book are those which contain a close and clever exposition of the strategic value of the region between the Altai and the Himalaya Mountains, known as the Gobi Desert. This region is spoken of as the 'key to Asia' and the 'central tableland of the Old World.' Martin states that were Germany to control this vast plateau it could be developed into the most formidable air-base in the world. A thousand super-Zeppelins could be stationed there. India could be threatened on the one side, Russia on the other. But Germany must be 'first in the air.' Then, and only then, will she be able to 'hold the principal overland route to the East,' and to 'establish her transcontinental empire.'

These are the facts. That German statesmen are contemplating a change of Imperial policy after the war is regarded in well-formed neutral circles as practically certain. The present writer recently sought the opinion on this subject of a responsible neutral politician, who said that a transcontinental empire from Antwerp to Shanghai would undoubtedly be Germany's reply to the decisions of the Paris Conference.

For these reasons the Allies must fight on. The barbarism and litter of war must be cut out by the roots from the fabric of our civilisation. Germany must be defeated, for not until the mailed colossus is humbled to the dust will Britain sleep secure or the stars leave up and the lights flare out across unguarded seas.—Chamber's Journal.

"ASAHI BEER."



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UNDERGROUND WAR. LIFE BELOW NO MAN'S LAND.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from France:— I went into a world the other day where no shells, bursting high or bursting low, can have any effect upon our men who live there. No German barrage can "put the wind up," because in this world there is no wind. Visibility may be good or bad, but the enemy has no observation here, though he is on top all the time. I went out into No Man's Land beyond our lines, and was as safe as in the Strand at home, though only a few yards away from the enemy's outposts. For this world into which I went, leaving the blue of the sky and the noise of things that "go off" suddenly, was deep underground. It is a place of long galleries, soft, below the earth, in which one may walk for hours and hours and not come to the end of them. I walked for hours and hours, and my guide, who knows these tunnels blindfold, pointed to the entrance of another gallery and said, "That leads to another part of the front, and would take another day to explore."

My guide was one of the officers of the Australian Tunnelling Company, which during the past two years has done a great part of the work in boring this subterranean system below some section of our battle line. They are mostly miners from the gold-fields of Western Australia—hard, tough fellows with a special code of their own as regards their ways of discipline and work, but experts at their job, and with all their pride in it, and a courage which would frighten the devils of hell if they happened to meet in the dark. When they first came over with their plant the Germans were mining actively under our lines and blowing up our infantry in the trenches. It was the worst terror of war before poison gas came, and I used to pity our poor officers and men who knew, and hated to know, that the enemy was sapping his way under them, and that at any moment they might be buried in a crater or hurled sky high.

ENEMY MINERS BEATEN.

It is many months now since the enemy's mining activities were reported in our communiqués. They were beaten out of the field by British, Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand miners, who fought the Germans back underground from gallery to gallery, blowing them up again and again whenever they drew near, and mining them for the possession of the leads whenever they tried to regain part of their destroyed systems. The Australian tunnellers had a race with the Germans then, and the lives of many men depended on their speed. They could hear him tapping or charging the mine. But they drove in at three times his speed of working—when they are "all out" they can do that every time—blew in the ends of one of his galleries and then broke through his timber into the mine. The dash through of the Australian tunnellers with rifles and revolvers was an exciting adventure. The enemy had escaped, but their system was destroyed before they could touch off their mines. The Germans know that they are beaten underground, and it is an honour of which this Australian company is proud that, apart from their own casualties, not a single infantry soldier of ours has lost his life by hostile mining since they challenged the enemy and beat him in this part of the battle front.

It is an uncanny thing to walk through this subterranean world. Here and there the roof was so low that one had to walk half-doubled, and even then his head was sharply against the timber props. A candle held by the man in front was the only light in the blackness. But presently the underground world became more spacious and lightened. A tall man could walk upright, and long galleries were lit by bulbs of electric light.

On each side of the galleries were rooms carved out of the chalk. They were furnished with wooden tables and benches, and the miners were playing cards there. A foggy smell and a dampish mist crept towards us, and my guide said: "There are a good many men hereabouts." Through holes in the chalk walls I looked into caverns where men lay asleep in bunks. The voices of men, yawnings and hummings and whistlings, came through chinks in the rock to the silence of the galleries. Later on after much more walking, there was a queer throbbing and whirring, and in a big vault was a powerhouse, with three electric engines, providing the light of the galleries. Not far away was a room from which a fierce heat came, and a smell of hot food cooking. It was the kitchen, with big stoves and ovens, where meals were being cooked by swartling men, within a few yards of the front-line trenches. In a little while a big electric fan will blow a draught into the kitchen and take away the heat.

In other rooms were field dressing stations, and we came to a subway with trolley lines, down which the wounded are brought from the battlefield up above, so that there is none of that stumbling and drooping and danger of death on the way, as when stretcher-bearers have to carry men over shell-cratered land and down narrow trenches under fire. The roofs of the tunnels were richly coloured with a reddish fungus, which hangs down like stalactites.

LISTENING TO THE GERMANS.

"We went deeper down and further forward. In one room men were listening like telephone operators, but the instrument they used was a strange thing, those that travel along overhead wires. They were listening to the sounds of German life in other tunnels like these, the sounds of men walking and talking and filling sand-bags and moving timber. The listeners are so expert that they can tell by the nature of the sounds exactly what the enemy is doing through a chalk wall 70 ft. thick. Their knowledge of the enemy life is so exact by this means that when they captured some of his galleries they found them exactly as they had mapped them out beforehand by the indications of sound."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

OUR AIR BOMBERS. A TYPICAL NIGHT.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe wrote from France on March 14th:—

"During the night of the 12th-13th, 7 tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's billets between Lille and Cambrai." When the towns and villages behind the enemy's line are filled with troops, then is the bomber's opportunity. If the troops are there for purposes of attack their nerves and their spirits can be harmfully affected by a brisk air bombardment. In any case it "puts the wind up them" and spoils their rest.

The last few nights, although moonless, have been busy for some of our airmen. By good fortune I happened to be paying a visit to one of our bombing squadrons in the nick of time. I came upon them in the early afternoon in the orchard around which their huts are grouped.

After tea the machines were brought out and fixed up. There was a clear sunset, but when the red disc had gone under it left an ominous suggestion of ground mist. Anything like a thick atmosphere makes landing very risky.

Dinner on raid nights is early—at or before seven. You might think that with such work in prospect some reflection of the perilous nature of it would be seen among the young men sitting at the long tables in their mess and looking, many of them, like the schoolboys they were only a very short while ago. Nothing would lead anybody to believe that as soon as they have finished their beef and potatoes and their pan-fried and Camembert cheese the greater number of these young men are going up into the darkness, guided by nothing but the stars and their instruments, to find a small spot many miles distant and to drop their bombs upon it.

AIRMAN'S LOST WAY.

They are talking and laughing unconcernedly on all kinds of topics quite remote from their job. Sometimes the conversation does run on what they have been doing. One tells, for instance, how he lost his way in the bad weather of early March and after fighting through snowstorms found himself over the sea. He turned his machine in the direction where he supposed the land to be. Another snow shower blotted everything from his sight. At last he was above land. He alighted and walked for three-quarters of an hour before he met anyone—not surprising at 4 a.m. He said, "Is this Holland?" "No, monsieur," he was told "this is Hayre." The relief may be imagined. He was not going to be interned for the rest of the war.

The expedition to the Gotha sheds, 60 or 80 miles across the enemy's line, whence the raiders start for London are discussed; heads are shaken over the difficulties of coming back against the wind with all the Archie's hard at work. Perhaps you can only do half your usual speed. No easy job that, but they brighten up when someone mentions the amount of destruction proved by a comparison of photographs taken on two days' runnings with a night raid by this which has made the squadron one of the most famous in the R.F.C.

No time to sit after dinner on the ground in front of the sheds. The machines are drawn up in flights—some many flights to a squadron, so many squadrons to a wing. The mist has lifted; the stars glitter frostily. It is a dark night and the Germans over there are probably saying "All the better! They shall have our sleep undisturbed!" They will soon be undecieved.

Off goes the first of the bombers, and now another. The night is filled with the whirr of engines—three, four, five, six—at intervals of less than a minute, and so forth, with perfect regularity until all have got up and disappeared into the gloom.

A short time passes. It is bitterly cold on the upland; then out of the silence comes the faint whirr of an engine far away—the first of the bombers on his journey back. The sound grows clearer; the engine can be heard. Out of the night loom the wings and down the machine swoops to the ground.

Mechanics look to the working of the motor. Here comes another. Soon they are returning—every few minutes from something after 8 until 3 in the morning the Germans in their billets are bombed without ceasing. Several hundreds of bombs have been exploded among them before the last of the British pilots can go to the bed, and in addition 11,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition have been pumped into a small area.

Presently we went into one of the fighting points driven out beyond the lateral galleries. And my guide said: "Here we will be quiet, because we don't want the enemy to get suspicious. We are now out in No Man's Land." It was only some hours later, after a good lunch with good fellows in the bowels of the earth, when we came up to the surface of the earth and saw the sky again and the dreary waste of the battlefield, and heard the cry and crash of scattered shells, that we remembered our whereabouts and this business above ground. The Australian tunnellers live below ground for the greater part of their life, and some of them have the pale look of men who are out of the light. In their spare time down below the play cards and yarn of old days in the goldfields, and carved faces in the chalk as one man had carved the face of Shakespeare—"Old Bill," as he called him—exactly like the Stratford bust. It is a strange life in this modern world below the fields of death, and there is a sinister purpose at the end of the tunnels, but these men, by their toil and courage with picks and explosives and listening instruments, have saved the lives of many hundreds of British soldiers, and long after the war is finished this underground world of theirs will remain as a memorial of their splendid labour.

FRENCH NAVY TO-DAY. IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO THE FLEET.

Mr. G. H. Perris writes to the *Daily Chronicle*:—

It would do certain people good to hear the generous loyalty with which these French sailors speak of the British Fleet. They are no paupers themselves; their traditions may be less wide, but are no less fine, than ours.

There is one harbour by the western sea, in particular, where the ghosts of olden grandeur seem still to keep a refuge against the noise of to-day's struggle. "Peace, peace," whisper the figures of long-forgotten chiefs on the walls of the Prefecture Maritime, once the French East India House; "Sleep well," sings its little garden of acacia and magnolia, running down to the waterside.

In the arsenal hard by, curiously decorated Spanish cannon of the early eighteenth century lord it over pyramids of modern shells. On the other side, the silence of a sandy square rebukes the clatter of hammers in the neighbouring foundry, and ancient mariners pass dreaming like monks of a lost faith.

A flock of American patrol-boats nose around a decayed convict-hulk. The towering mass of four-deckers that may have troubled Nelson hides a battle-cruiser fresh from the slips. Just across the channel, the birthplace of the Fusiliers-Marins, the immortals of Dixmude, is already converted into an aviation field and a camp of German prisoners.

Our throbbing launch takes us out to Dr. Charcot's *Pourquoi Pas?* come to rest near the lighthouse from its adventures in the southern ice, and now a naval training school. The Why Not?—all the flaming spirit of the Republic in the name of a common brig! When the Boche is beaten, we will go back to exploration. *Pourquoi Pas?*

SPECIALISTS SECOND TO NONE.

The rich charm of aged seaports, that no inland cities can match, dissolves any touch of vulgarity in these contrasts and transformations. The veriest junk in the tidal basin is eloquent of man's unquerable will; and it is where uncertainty and suffering are most constant that the mind changes least and the past lives on most powerfully.

But, amid its memories, the French navy is a vigorous organism. Brittany, in particular, gives it as good stuff as our fishing fleets give ours. Discipline and the fellowship of danger are the same in it as in the services. The long years have produced something near identity. You could not possibly mistake a British for a French battalion, but you might take a French for a British crew. There is now a considerable give-and-take.

The Admiral remembered all about Sir Percy Scott's gunnery records; but he was able to add that a French system of fire control had recently been adopted by the British Navy. France led the way in submarines when we were obstinately sceptical. If we command in the Atlantic, our Allies command in the Mediterranean. A young hydroplane commander preferred his French to his British bombs; and, while in general our seniority is in sight, we have seen heartily acknowledged, French naval mechanicians and specialists pursue their work, second to none.

They have just put up what is, or will shortly be, the most powerful "releas" plant in the world. The station, which lies in high, open country near the Atlantic coast, was only designed last spring, helping America's entry into the war, and fighting the extension of the German submarine campaign; and the work has been completed in six months. The poles are 600 feet high; and machines of the best type, absorbing up to 900 horse power, throw out waves varying between 2,800 and 12,000 metres. The operators speak regularly and easily with their American fellows, and have just made themselves heard in Australia. The earth is thus at last literally girdled with a stream of thought; it only remains in happier days to realize all the advantage of this achievement.

THE CONVOY PASSES.

We had passed the iron teeth of Wissant in a flood of sunshine, with a smart west breeze and a long swell that broke on the rocks in clouds of spray. Two gunboats pointed out on either flank of the gunboat, their crews ready; the stern was packed with death-charges; all eyes on deck scanned the shimmering expanse. The glorious day mocked these cares. At dinner, in the Admiral's stateroom, the talk ran on coast spies, the gyroscopic compass, how torpedoes go mad, the best way of disposing of loose mines and such topics. Word coming down that the convoy was in sight, we made for the bridge. They were a mile away, coming up from the south, a score of miscellaneous traders, shepherded by a destroyer and several steam trawlers, with half a dozen hydroplanes scouting overhead. Their reduced speed to our 200 knots; they soon passed between us and the surf-fringed coast. They were all camouflaged, and though no one of the colour designs resembled another, the confusing effect was undeniable. A converted yacht in very light red, blue, and green would have particularly delighted the eye of a cubist.

Amid the big tramps, tiny Belgian craft, painted bravely, smacking up the chops, and disappearing every other minute behind a wall of purple rollers. Every now and then, the destroyer raced off at a slant across the head of the procession, and at twice its speed the airmen swam and swooped.

So they passed into the northern haze toward our rationed markets. A stirring spectacle; but I should not have liked it had I been one of those who need to scoff at the submarine.

GREAT SEAPLANE FIGHT. FIVE HUNS BEATEN BY TWO BRITISH.

Further details are now available of the fight on March 15th between two British seaplanes and five German aircraft which was recorded in an Admiralty communiqué published shortly afterwards.

The encounter was a sequel to an engagement which had taken place near the North Hinder just before nine o'clock on the same day between three of our seaplanes and five enemy seaplanes. While our machines were on patrol enemy aircraft, consisting of two single-seaters and three two-seaters, attacked our machines from the rear. Our airmen were flying closely together, and fire was directed upon the enemy from two rear guns.

During the fight an enemy submarine was seen directly ahead on the surface, with three or four men standing on the conning tower. One of our machines at once swooped and fired machine guns on the submarine crew, causing the submarine to submerge. The aircraft action continued until five British trawlers were sighted, when the enemy at once broke off the engagement. One of our machines had a burst petrol pipe, but all returned safely to the base.

A SECOND ENCOUNTER.

Three hours later two British seaplanes—the crews of which included some men who had taken part in the earlier fight—discovered, while on patrol duty, a hostile formation resting on the water and at once dived to the attack and opened fire. The enemy immediately left the water and took a "V" formation at the head of our machines. Continuing to descend, our two machines gained on the enemy and opened rapid fire. The enemy immediately changed formation and manoeuvred in circles, apparently to gain height, closely followed by the two British machines, which again and again dived at the formation.

The enemy then changed to single file. Our machines manoeuvred to break them up and succeeded in compelling them to scatter. The British machines then tackled the Huns individually. One twin-seater was shot down and sent plunging into the water. A second machine was overtaken, and rapid fire was poured into her. The observer was shot, and the machine was driven down. Thus one of our machines had secured two victims. The sister British craft in the meantime had been busy with the other twin-seater. One of the pilots shot the gunner of the enemy machine, who was seen to fall over the side of the fuselage, and the machine nose-dived to the water, unable to take any further part in the engagement.

In the height of the action the wireless operator of the second machine was shot through the neck and collapsed. One of the pilots and the engineer left their seats and climbed to where he sat. They administered first aid and returned to their guns.

Only two enemy scouts able to carry on any resistance were now left. The chase of these two scouts was continued until, with the exception of two trays for the rear guns, the ammunition was exhausted. Then, turning for home, the British machines kept up a running fight until these two trays were exhausted and the enemy machines were able to make a course to their base.

Our gunnery was excellent. Both our machines returned safely, the only casualty being the disablement of the wireless operator.

A GUNNER'S ACCOUNT.

The following unofficial account supplied by a naval officer who took part in the encounter is a natural and vivid story.

Three of us were on patrol in the morning, and just beyond the North Hinder five Huns drove on our tails. We fought for 45 minutes, and in the middle of it a submarine bobbed up right under me. We had all dropped our bombs at the start of the fight, so that all I could do was to give him a few shots, which drove the hatch closed and the boat to duck. Well, we was a running fight, and the Chief was not pleased a bit. He picked two crews that he felt confident in, and I was picked. We had orders to keep our bombs to run from nothing (no matter what the odds were against us) and to show the Hun that we could fight. Nice start for a party! So out we went and ran on to five Huns sitting on the water near their coast. They jumped up, and we went for them. We started with a stern action, and we were landing too hot for them. They fell into a circle as quick as you could wink, and circled below us. We simply riddled them, and they did the same for us. One tried to cross our bow to ram us, but misjudged, and as we held on he had to go below us. I was using the bowgun and was leaning over when he came out right under me with the gunner, who sat aft, looking at me and pointing his gun in my face. I shot him, and the machine went up on its ear and into a nose-diver. It levelled out just at the moment when I don't know how much damage was done. We had no time to look. Then my pilot pushed the remains of the circle and broke it up. They ran away in column ahead, but again this proved to put us at an advantage, so they formed a large and higher circle, and really started to lay us cold. My wireless man, who was using a rear gun, got shot through the neck, and my gun got so hot by then that the sights had rolled off, and I took what ammunition I had left and crawled back over the lower plane. They saw me crawling in, and made it quite hot. Luckily for me, I slipped on his blood and missed a very good burst that was meant for my head. Then I used his gun until we had put it over them, and our ammunition ran low. We used 2,500 rounds between the two machines. Most of the action was at about 200 feet. It was a regular bull-dog fight and very dirty work. We made them change their minds. I think it is the best fight we ever put up from this station, and the first pilots of the machines simply stuck them into it. The air was literally full of lead and traces of smoke. You would have enjoyed it. Don't run away with any idea that the Hun won't fight. He had no idea of letting us get away with it that I could see.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TJISALAK"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Noon, the 19th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd May, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 11 A.M., by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1918. [2008]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable-ware being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on TOBISDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1918. [2]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

CARGO FROM EUROPE AND INTER-MEDIATE PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having sustained General Average, Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1918. [2]

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 TONS. SAT. 25th May 11 A.M.	
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 TONS. SUN. 26th May 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,500 TONS. FRI. 17th May 4 P.M.	
	NIKKO MARU 9,000 TONS. SAT. 18th June 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHWAH-WU MARU 6,000 TONS. THURS. 30th May	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

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Next Sailings From Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI. 24th May
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 31st May
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 2nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	1 UES, 16th July

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	... SATURDAY, 1st June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	... WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMER LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 19th May, at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU"	... TUESDAY, 21st May, at 3 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU"	... THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 3 A.M.
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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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